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Millerand's Truths to France and to the World.

ALEXANDRE MILLERAND, France's new Premier, makes a good beginning when he stands up and tells some plain truths about the needs of his country.

If France is going to be saved economically it will not be because other nations save her but because she saves herself. If France's bills are going to be paid they are going to be paid by the French. If the water is going to be squeezed out of France's paper money it is going to be squeezed out by French economies and taxes. All this the new Premier declares with candor and soundness. But his strongest declaration of all is that France must work or die.

In the world conditions which have grown out of the war, with the natural laws ignored, with industries disorganized and workers demoralized, the Millerand warning is true not only of France but of all Europe. It is true of our own United States. It is true of the greater part of the whole earth.

Printing money instead of manufacturing goods is never going to put industry on a solid foundation. Multiplying credits instead of enlarging assets is never going to insure the solvency of business. Exacting more wages instead of hoeing more potatoes shearing more sheep, raising more cattle, harvesting more crops—increasing all production—is never going to meet the abnormal cost of living, never going to provide for a nation the food, clothes and shelter that it can get permanently and surely only by work.

Exactly as real wages, whatever the dollar marks stuck on them, go down when the production into which a man's labor must be exchanged goes down, so taxes, although at a stationary rate, go up when production goes down. For taxes, like bread and butter, have to come out of production. There isn't anything else for them to come out of. The very process of speeding up production, with a square day's work returned for a square day's pay, both gives the public more to eat and wear and eases its burden of taxation.

Pumping up living costs with the economic force pump of wages without work, the American people have been skinning themselves just as surely as the French people have been looting themselves printing paper money by the ton to inflate the prices of commodities, service and other articles of true wealth.

If France must get down to work to dig herself out of the economic ditch in which she is mired the United States must get down to work to keep from sliding into that ditch up to the hubs.

The Alliance Between the Austrians and Czechs.

A despatch from Prague confirms an earlier report of an agreement between Czecho-Slovakia and Austria having for its purposes the improvement in trade conditions and a cooperation to insure the stability of the present governmental rule in each State.

Austria's choice seems to have been well made. Czecho-Slovakia is in a better condition than any other State built on the ruins of the Hapsburg monarchy; it has a responsible government, industries have in a measure been restored and the people have gone to work. The State is not only self-supporting but it has raw materials for export. Bohemia in the past through its systems of railways and canals easily supplied Vienna with these commodities. Under the present agreement she will continue this supply.

In strong contrast to the conditions in Czecho-Slovakia are present conditions in Hungary. The Hungarian delegation to Paris returned to Budapest Wednesday and Count APPONYI, its spokesman, declared that the acceptance of the terms would mean the ruin of the nation. Hungary has been wrecked, but principally through six months rule by the egotistic KAROLYI, the ruinous régime of BELA KUN and his Bolshevist supporters and the spasms of monarchistic reaction. The great difficulty is that Hungary has not accepted defeat as Austria has. Premier HUSZAR is insisting on the policy of the restoration of the Magyar rule over the entire area of the former Hungarian kingdom. In this he is strongly supported by Admiral HORTHY, the former commander of the Austro-Hungarian navy, who has been reorganizing and equipping a Hungarian army to sustain the Magyar pretensions.

Hungary is to-day the most disturbing factor in the Central European situation. HORTHY has already despatched a force to the Czech border for the recovery of the Slovakian territory; he has also sent a force to the Austrian border for the retention of Hungarian territory awarded in the treaty to Austria. It thus becomes evident that besides its economic value the alliance has also the purpose of mutual protection against the military aggression of the wilfully unruly neighbor on the south.

The Monroe Doctrine in the Wilson Covenant.

We call attention to the very important discrepancy of text and meaning between the English and the French versions of the Monroe Doctrine provision in the Wilson covenant, pointed out this morning in a letter to THE SUN from Professor WILLIAM STARR MYERS. This singular circumstance had not escaped notice previously. The Pyne Preceptor of History and Politics at Princeton brings it out more clearly than before and exhibits the consequences of a clash of interpretations of an article equally official in the two conflicting versions.

Readers of THE SUN who have not forgotten the earlier phases of President WILSON's self-determined enterprise know that in his first proposed constitution—it was then styled a constitution, not a covenant—of the League of Nations there was no reference whatever to the Monroe Doctrine. As read by Mr. WILSON at the plenary session of the Peace Conference on February 14 of last year the document was silent as the tomb about America's traditional policy so distinctly asserted and reaffirmed in connection with both of the series of treaties signed at The Hague, and likewise with equal directness and emphasis when our Government participated in the Algeciras convention.

This original draft of the League constitution is the draft of which Mr. WILSON said to the Conference on February 14, 1919, that it was a practical document and that it expressed the conscience of the world. It is the draft which he brought back with him on his brief visit to the United States in that same February, and which he exhibited both in his Boston speech of February 24 and in his New York speech in March as the covenant which the Senate would find so skilfully interwoven with the treaty of peace that it would be impossible to dissect them apart. It was the draft of which he said in the Metropolitan Opera House "I did not need to be told, as I have been told, that the people of the United States would support this covenant. I am an American and I knew they would. What a sweet revenge it is upon the world!"

And the practical covenant, the inseparable covenant, the covenant which Mr. WILSON, because he was an American, knew the people of the United States would support, was as void of any mention of the Monroe Doctrine as the Book of Tobit in the Apocrypha.

It was too much even for the most ardent subscribers to the campaign fund of Mr. TAFT's League to Enforce Peace. The President, after his return to Paris, began to get reminders from all sorts of eminent Americans, friendly in a general way to the idea of a League of Nations, that this omission of the Monroe Doctrine was too gross a blunder to be overlooked even by them. He received all manner of suggestions, good, bad and indifferent, as to the form in which it should be incorporated.

In the second or revised draft of the original constitution, now restyled "covenant," he did slide in a reference to the Monroe Doctrine. The Doctrine was "mentioned," but in a manner so nebulous and deceptive and with a description of its true inwardness so patently fraudulent that it might as well have been left freezing in the outer darkness and coldness to which the President's scheme originally condemned it. His manner of explaining to the Conference and the world this change of the unchangeable was as characteristic as his method of drafting the "regional understandings" amendment, under pressure from his supporters here at home. When he came, at the plenary session of April 28, to expound the significance of "some of the alterations that have been made" he devoted just four words to the subject of the Monroe Doctrine change in the League fabric. "Article XXI.," he said to the Conference, "is new."

And he has been insisting ever since that Article XXI., like the rest of his self-determined handiwork, must not be changed even by the dotting of an "i" or the crossing of a "t." Even if the heavens fall the Senate must leave his "regional understandings" masterpiece untouched.

Professor MYERS shows to-day in his letter to THE SUN that while the official text of the treaty in English signifies one thing with regard to the sanctity and force of the Monroe Doctrine, the official text of the treaty in French signifies quite a different thing, perhaps a diametrically opposite thing, with regard to that subject. The construction of this national obligation, if it should become a national obligation in the form obstinately demanded of the Senate by the President, would depend altogether, so far as the League was concerned, upon the supergovernment's own choice of official version as between English and French, and then on the construction which the League interpreters might put upon the extremely loose phraseology of the article itself, whichever version should be adopted as definitive.

Whether Professor MYERS is right or wrong in his view of the plain implication of the French text at this point, the fact remains that the confusion of purpose and the evasion of direct statement leave the Monroe Doctrine away up in the air. The only way to get it down and to plant it squarely on two feet on solid American ground is to write our own reservation or amendment of construction and application, and to write it so clearly that there can never be in any quarter of the globe any misunderstanding or doubt of what the United States Government means to do with regard to the Monroe Doctrine. The Lodge reservation on this point, supported by a majority of the American Senators, with slightly different opinions about the most desirable phraseology to be employed, is aimed at this characteristic performance of the author of the covenant.

At how many other points room is left between French and English texts for similar misunderstandings and conflicting constructions of the instrument with which President WILSON has demanded that we shall bind our future can be determined only by the most minute and deliberate consideration of its complexities, in gross and in detail; and this is what the American people have come to perceive and to demand.

The clearing up of Article XXI. might be a legitimate enterprise for Mr. TAFT's League to Enforce Peace, provided the state of its treasury permits the undertaking. THE SUN, by the way, has before it a somewhat pathetic private appeal to the faithful, signed by the treasurer of that organization and dated only last Monday, stating that "the League was compelled recently to borrow $20,000, and now needs funds with which to repay this amount and continue its work." Dull times?

Federal Recognition of Fine Arts.

At a recent meeting in this city of the American Institute of Arts and Letters tentative action was taken to obtain Federal recognition of the objects chiefly sought by the Institute: to foster and encourage the growth and excellence of American arts and letters. It was decided to call a special meeting of the Institute to give further consideration to the subject with the plan of determining how best to interest public opinion in support of the purpose and through that force to move Congress to favorable action. WALTER DAMROSCH spoke of the cordial aid given to him by the French Minister of Fine Arts when he undertook in France the task of raising the standard of American band music. In support of the suggestion Mr. BLASHFIELD cited the good work done by the Federal Commission of Fine Arts, and at the suggestion of CASS GILBERT the course decided upon was adopted.

The Institute does well to give careful thought to preliminaries; to consider how much to ask for before beginning its campaign of public education lest in asking too much at first it fail to receive any help from Congress. We are disposed to think that the Institute would be unwise to ask for an executive department such as France and many other European countries have. It may be that a movement having headway for a new department to administer such laws as Congress may pass further to extend Federal cooperation with States and institutions in respect to educational matters, such, for example, as the cooperation already existing between the Government and agricultural colleges, might answer the Institute's purposes. If such a Cabinet office be created one of its bureaus might well administer laws designed to foster arts and letters.

But the end sought might be more conveniently accomplished by Federal legislation extending the scope of the Commission of Fine Arts created by Congress in 1910. It is significant in relation to the Institute's purpose to recall the several extensions of this Commission's powers. The creating act directed that it should "advise upon the location of statues, fountains and monuments in the public squares, streets and parks of the District of Columbia, and upon the selection of models" for such works. By an executive order of October, 1910, the President directed that "plans for no public building to be erected in the District of Columbia for the general Government shall hereafter be finally approved by the officer duly authorized until after such officer shall have submitted the plans to the Commission of Fine Arts." Again, in February, 1912, and in November, 1913, executive orders enlarged the scope of the Commission's authority; the order of 1913 directing that it advise in the matter of the erection of any "new structure" which might "affect in any important way the appearance of the city," or whenever questions arose involving matters of art with which the Federal Government was concerned.

All bills involving Government expenditure for work with which the Fine Arts Commission is concerned are reported by the House Committee on the Library, and that committee has worked in cordial relations with the Commission, a result being that in the past ten years Washington has been spared the infliction of such burlesques on art as in earlier days made some of its parks places to be avoided by persons of good taste.

In such ways as were followed by the devoted little band whose efforts were rewarded with the creation of the Commission the American Institute of Arts and Letters may achieve some if not all of the results it desires. The Commission of Fine Arts is among the several known in Washington as "independent," not being under the jurisdiction of an executive department, as are the commissions on civil service, efficiency, trade, tariff, boundaries and others. Congress is more disposed to create commissions than executive departments, and a fine arts commission, once created, its powers and jurisdiction may be greatly enlarged, as we have pointed out, by a sympathetic President's executive orders.

Prohibition's Effect on Crime.

Some optimistic prohibitionist is quoted as saying that one of the inevitable results of national drought will be a reduction of all police forces, including that of New York, which numbers nearly 11,000 men.

We cannot believe. We have never heard a New York Police Commissioner admit that he had enough men, even when he was modestly confessing that this was the best policed city in the world.

When there are no more crimes that spring from alcoholism and its byproducts there will still be the cold, sober housebreaker, the pickpocket of exemplary personal habits and the usually abstemious violator of a hundred ordinances. The police will have a thousand groups of corner loungers to break up if it be true that prohibition will set them free from some of their other tasks.

Our Town Hall.

To-morrow New York will see the cornerstone laid of the house of an interesting experiment. This building, in West Forty-third street, is to be called the Civic Auditorium, although its friends have referred to it by the more intimate name of the town hall. It is to be to the people what Cooper Union was to the older city, but perhaps in a broader way, for every law abiding citizen with a thought to utter for the common good is expected to join his fellow thinkers at the Civic Auditorium and say it aloud. It will be a place for patriotic demonstration, for calm discussing of city problems and often of course for letting off steam.

This new gathering place, of which the New England meeting house was the prototype, comes to the rescue of the dialectician who finds all the other worthy halls taken up by New York's passion for music. Here symphony will not be permitted to take the time and the space needed for the matching of minds. Instead of a fugue we shall hear a discussion of the Twentieth Amendment, if one be proposed. All in all, it is a most interesting prospect, and when the cornerstone is laid by Mrs. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Jr., whose grandaunt, ELEANOR BUTLER SANDERS, founded the League for Political Education, the trustee institution of the Forum, all will wish for the new hall a useful future.

The scarcity of nurses proclaimed by the Health Department seems to be a chronic condition in New York and its suburbs, but the effect of the lack of professionals should not be as serious to-day as it would have been a few years ago, before so many women learned the elements of scientific care of the sick. During the war the number of women practically useful in the sickroom in this country was increased by many millions, and the value of their training still endures.

It will take some thought to decide wisely to which branch of the medical profession should be referred the case of Citizen FOY. Going into his favorite restaurant—this was on the morning of January 17—he ordered his accustomed cup of coffee, but instead of bringing it to its familiar blond hue with milk he poured into its sombre depths a liberal portion of extract of ginger. To the policeman whose attentions he soon afterward needed Mr. FOY with good nature but with insistence explained that he was the Woolworth Building. As ginger and other potent extracts may become popular beverages, some investigation should determine their illusory effects upon minds therefrom accelerated. In olden times some citizens imagined and stoutly declared they were bears and they growled to prove it; that they were foxes and begged interested onlookers to watch them trot. Whatever may have caused these whimsical beliefs it is certain that Mr. FOY has found another cause resulting in imaginings more artistic. For one to believe that one is a bear, a fox, is childish; to entertain a fixed belief that one is the Woolworth Building denotes yearning for high art, no less.

It is all very well for the revenue men to say that apartment dwellers may keep liquor in their cellar bins, but it is not constitutional to handcuff the janitor without due process of law.

Skating at the Farm.

There's skating on the pond at the old farm now.
The ice is thick and smooth, and all aglare.
Steel blades ring true with each stroke anew;
There's laughter in the air.

They're "cutting figure eights" in the frost flakes white.
Tiny feet so deft, so proud, each curve to trace.
They twist, they spin, they circle and turn,
Each movement perfect grace.

They're "lined up" for a race from the old beech log.
There's Kate and Grace, and Tom and fleet Will,
They're gone like a flash with the drop of a hat—
Who'll be first at the mill?

There's a huge fire burning by the shore, I know.
And its flames leap high and bright and far,
While the sparks float away toward the western sky,
Where glows the evening star.

They're skating on the pond at the old farm now.
The ice is thick and smooth, and all aglare.
Oh, for a day on the old pond at play!
My heart's not here—it's there.

JOHN B. FOSTER.

MR. MUNSEY'S PURCHASE OF THE "NEW YORK HERALD."

The "Baltimore News" Welcomes the Accession to the Family.

From the Baltimore News.

About twenty years ago Mr. Munsey, following a decade of almost unparalleled success in the field of magazine publication, decided to turn his talents and his genius for organization in the direction of daily newspaper publication. He held the very sound theory that a magazine can speak only once a month or once a week at most, whereas a daily newspaper influences the lives and moulds the opinions of tens of thousands of readers each day.

It is hardly worth while to speak here of the discouragements, of the disappointments which were inevitable. Sufficient to say that a very small percentage of those discouragements and disappointments would have put an effectual stop to the newspaper ambitions of most men. As a general rule a man must grow up in journalism, must go at it early and stay with it late, get it bred in the bone, so to speak. It seldom happens that a man approaching middle age can enter the newspaper field and make a success of the undertaking. It was only natural therefore that some of his earlier experiences should have been disappointing to Mr. Munsey and it would have occasioned little surprise had he retired gracefully from the field. The simple fact is that he was not, is not nor ever could be a quitter. He wasn't cast in that mould.

Notwithstanding those early discouragements Mr. Munsey went steadily ahead, taking his losses philosophically like a sportsman and a gentleman, not grieving over minor failures here or there but making day by day careful studies and surveys of the field of modern journalism until the day came when he felt that he was master of the situation. As his reward for twenty years of intensive effort, for twenty years of persistent application of his sound journalistic principles, Mr. Munsey finds himself to-day at the head of three of the greatest newspaper properties of the world: THE SUN, the *New York Herald* group, embracing the *Evening Telegram*, the morning *New York Herald* and the European edition of the *Herald* published in Paris, and if the *News* may be allowed to invite itself into this splendid company I may include the *Baltimore News*. While not so large as its brothers and sisters in the Munsey family, no paper in the group has finer traditions or tries more sincerely to live up to its best traditions than the *News*, and, after all, greatness is founded not alone on bigness but on the will to do the day's work well.

When Mr. Munsey entered the field of journalism the odds were against him, just as they are always against a man who takes up a new line of work with nearly two score of years behind him. Most men would have been so fearfully discouraged as to make continuance in the newspaper field impossible. But men of sterner stuff, whether they be 20 or 40 or 60, who have in their hearts the determination to succeed and who bring with this desire the cheerfulness and high aspiration of youth, of a youthful heart even if not a youthful body—to such men there is no such word as fail. In the comparatively brief space of twenty years to find oneself owner of three of the great journalistic driving forces of the country, three great newspaper properties rich in influence and tradition, should be a satisfying result for the sacrifices of any one lifetime.

I congratulate Mr. Munsey on the ownership of that wonderful property—THE SUN. I congratulate him on the acquisition of one of the two or three great historic newspaper properties of the country, the *New York Herald*. But above all else I congratulate him on keeping alive the fine fires of youth and enthusiasm and determination without which life is at best a helpless and sorry thing.

STUART OLIVIER.

Sentiments Stirred in the Native State of Mr. Bennett's Successor.

From the Lewiston (Me.) Evening Journal.

Maine has reason to take especial pride in the announcement that Frank A. Munsey is extending his newspaper ownership and influence through the purchase, announced this week, of the *New York Herald*. Mr. Munsey is a Maine man—and not only that, he is almost a Lewiston man, having been born and educated in Androscoggin county, where he first learned how to read the dots and dashes of the Morse code in the Lisbon Falls railway station.

To-day Mr. Munsey has come into the inheritance of two distinguished journalists, Charles A. Dana and the elder and younger James Gordon Bennett. It is now his greatest work, without doubt, to "carry on" the great metropolitan traditions of the *New York Herald* as he already has been carrying on those of THE SUN. But he has changed with the changing times and Mr. Munsey is certain to give America twentieth century papers in the truest sense of the word.

Into this fraternity of newspaperdom, where ancient political personalities and bickerings are but fading memories, Mr. Munsey is welcomed to-day with a cordial hand.

"The Herald's" New Owner.

From the Evening Mail, New York.

The purchase of the *Herald* by Frank A. Munsey brings a newspaper of big achievements into the ownership of a man whose career has been a succession of big undertakings. Mr. Munsey likes to do things of large proportions and unusual character. He revolutionized the monthly magazine field years ago with his *Munsey's* at ten cents. To other magazine publishers his undertaking seemed impossible; yet one by one most of them followed his example, though it is doubtful whether any of them ever equalled his yearly profits out of the popular magazine field.

As in magazine publication so in newspapers, Mr. Munsey has sought no blazed trails. His own vision has been his guide and a definite, well reasoned purpose has been his only motive. He has had no alliances, no prejudices, no selfish ambitions to satisfy in the upbuilding work he has done.

The dominant note with him has always been frankness as to purpose, independence in thought and the rugged determination inbred in the Maine Yankee to stick everlastingly to whatever he has set out to do.

The purchase of THE SUN by Mr. Munsey a few years back gave new vitality to that paper of splendid traditions; he brought the good that was in it out of the past and into the present; he kept its traditions, but he dated them as of to-day. Now he has taken the *Herald*, another newspaper of tradition, and we may depend upon it that the name will gain new lustre under the Munsey régime.

Charles A. Dana and James Gordon Bennett, father and son, could not have wished to have their heritage of newspaper fame left in hands more capable or more desirous to take up where they left off and keep alive and alert their spirit of great enterprise, broad purpose and sturdy Americanism.

"The Maker of His Own Traditions."

From the Daily Kennebec Journal, Augusta, Me.

That Mercer lad who graduated from a five years course in telegraphy at Augusta into publishing magazines firmly established a reputation for wizardry in printer's ink years ago, so his acquisition of several New York publications of old and splendid traditions excites no surprise, remarkable though it be. One of his local contemporaries remarks that:

"Mr. Munsey is very much the maker of his own traditions."

The traditions of THE SUN do not appear to have been impaired by the ownership of Frank A. Munsey and none apprehend such a fate for the *New York Herald* and *Telegram* which he has recently acquired.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE IN THE TREATY.

The Two Versions, English and French—The League Would Choose Between Them.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* According to an official copy of the treaty of peace, secured from the State Department at Washington, Article XXI. of the proposed covenant of the League of Nations reads as follows:

> Nothing in this covenant shall be deemed to affect the validity of international engagements, such as treaties of arbitration or regional understandings like the Monroe Doctrine, for securing the maintenance of peace.

According to the same official copy the French text of the same Article XXI. is as follows:

> Les engagements internationaux, tels que les traités d'arbitrage, et les ententes régionales, comme la doctrine de Monroe, qui assurent le maintien de la paix, ne sont considérés comme incompatibles avec aucune des dispositions du présent Pacte.

A correct translation of this French text should read:

> The international engagements, such as arbitration treaties, and regional understandings like the Monroe Doctrine, which assure the maintenance of peace, are not considered as incompatible with any of the provisions of the present compact.

It at once will be seen that a comparison of the English and French texts, both of them official, shows a striking difference of emphasis if not of actual meaning. According to the English text as submitted to the American people nothing in the League covenant is to affect the Monroe Doctrine. The plain implication of the French text is the direct opposite of this, that nothing in the Monroe Doctrine is to affect the League. Therefore, if the Senate follows President Wilson's demand and ratifies the League covenant without change, this and any other like divergences would be subject to the League organization for interpretation. It is a foregone conclusion that this interpretation would favor the interests of the other member nations rather than the peculiar interests of the United States. Any person at all familiar with our past diplomatic history knows the generally hostile attitude toward the Monroe Doctrine usually assumed by the other nations of the world, and the formation of the League gives no sign of any conversion to American views on their part.

Is any further argument needed as to the imperative duty of the Senate to ratify the League covenant, if ratify it must, only with our own reservations or amendments, so that by our own previous action we shall remove all danger to the independence and interests of the United States?

WILLIAM STARR MYERS.

PRINCETON, N. J., January 20.

THE VOTE OF A MINORITY.

The Bar Association and the Case of the Five Socialists.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* There is an erroneous impression abroad that the bar of New York has in some way given its opinion against the action of the Assembly in suspending the five Socialist members. The fact is that the bar has not expressed its opinion in any way on the subject, nor has it had any opportunity to do so.

The number of lawyers in this borough is not less than 12,000. The membership of the city Bar Association is about 2,000. The Hughes committee as far as is known represents less than 200 lawyers. At a recent meeting of the city Bar Association where less than one-fifth of the membership was present the resolution appointing the Hughes committee to defend the five Socialists was hurriedly jammed through in the face of strong and bitter protest and opposition.

No doubt the movers had rallied their forces beforehand, and yet they had less than 200 votes for their resolution. And now on the strength of this snap vote of less than one-tenth of the association membership this committee is going about pretending to represent the bar of New York and to be the champions of fair representation in public affairs.

And more; on pretence of supporting representative government they assume to bully the duly elected representatives of the people into compliance with their wishes on a matter which under the Constitution of the State is entirely within the control and judgment of those representatives. It is to laugh.

ALFRED B. CRUIKSHANK.

NEW YORK, January 22.

It Is More Like Einstein Relativity.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Has the Newtonian law of gravitation anything to do with the tendency of little men to marry big women and of little women to prefer big men, or is it merely a corrective effort of nature to average the species?

CHARLES THEODORE MURRAY.

WARDENSVILLE, W. Va., January 21.

The Truth Will Out—Sometimes.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* All honor to Admiral Sims for the splendid service he is rendering to the navy and to the country!

Some one has spoken of him as a lion in the Daniels den; but I think that is not happy, for, as I recall the circumstances, each lion kept his mouth shut.

A PATIENT WAITER.

WASHINGTON, January 22.

In the Safety Deposit Vault.

The Bottle—I don't see how he will ever work the combination when he couldn't find a simple keyhole.

Man's Liberality.

From the Topeka Capital.

No man is so danged stingy he will object to having others share his good opinion of himself.

PROFITS TAX BASIS OF ALL HIGH PRICES

Not Intended or Necessary as Revenue Measure, W. B. Colver Says.

ENCOURAGER OF WASTE

Year 1919 One of Reckless Extravagance to Be Looked Back On in Shame.

The excess profits tax was described as a cornerstone of the structure of high prices in a speech made yesterday by William B. Colver, member of the Federal Trade Commission, before the National Consumers League in the Robert Treat Hotel, Newark.

"It was never proposed as a revenue measure and is not necessary as a revenue measure," Mr. Colver said. "It was proposed only as a corrective to Government price fixing. Even as a corrective it did not work. On the contrary, it encouraged extravagance of operation and carelessness in business management. Now the Government is no longer fixing prices and the only excuse which ever existed, if one did exist, for the excess profits tax has disappeared.

"In everything that you buy there are from one to fifty excess profits taxes. Each one who pays this tax adds it to his selling price and passes it on. The consumer finally pays the total bill."

To Mr. Colver the consumer's responsibility at this moment seemed to be "the firm but gentle application of an ice cap to the national head and thereby a reduction of a temperature which has run so high that it has resulted in a delirium of spending and a hysteria of prices."

"The year 1919," he said, "has been a year which we and our children will look back upon with shame. It has been a year of reckless extravagance and personal expenditure quite aside from the high prices which we have been compelled to pay for the necessaries of life. Indeed, our own reckless extravagance has been an exceedingly important factor in the creation of the false price structure in our cost of living. Nineteen-nineteen was a year of insane speculation. Hundreds and hundreds of millions of dollars have been squandered in speculative ventures and in stock gambling. When we talk of blue sky operations let us not consider them as being limited to the capitalized mendacity of promoters of mines and oil companies. New York must share the responsibility.

Loan Terms Quoted.

"The *Wall Street Journal* tells us that not long ago in New York a substantial going business concern, needing money for permanent betterments, got its money on these terms: It issued its securities, which were taken by underwriters at 30; the underwriters passed them on to a syndicate of sub-underwriters at 53, a profit of 75 per cent. The sub-underwriters passed them on to brokers at 82, a profit of 54 per cent., and the brokers passed them on to the public, to you and to me, and the man on the street, at par, a profit to the broker of 22 per cent.

"And when the investor chose those securities he did not know that out of his hundred dollars only thirty in fact reached the concern in which he thought he was investing and seventy of his dollars never became productive, invested capital.

"Transactions like that are not going to lower the cost of living. The war has put hundreds of millions—billions of dollars—into the pockets of our people. This fund is the last great reservoir of money and credit on earth, and we have been wasting it like a nation of Coal Oil Johnnies.

"This fund should be devoted to the increase in production of necessary and useful things in this country; of needed goods for export (especially of productive things instead of foodstuffs), and billions of dollars should be devoted to investment in the gilt edged transportation and industrial securities of prostrate Europe.

Means Solvent Europe.

"With the proceeds of the sales of their securities Europe would be placed in possession of a supply of credit and funds with which to rebuild her productive operations, and a solvent Europe means a solvent America.

"The five great packing concerns which took to themselves during the three years of 1915, 1916 and 1917 profits of more than $192,000,000, as compared with 59,000,000 during the three preceding years, added materially to your cost of living. The process was continued through 1918 and 1919. It is being continued to-day.

"The great packers, protesting their entire innocence and declaring that as 'true American citizens' they are surrendering certain legal rights, have agreed with Attorney-General Palmer to a consent decree placing certain limitations upon their future conduct.

"I had always thought that a true American would die for his rights before he would surrender them, and indeed that that was the test of true Americanism.

"The decree was a broad one. It was not accepted by the most powerful group in all the United States for any reason other than that they had to accept it. In a great measure its service to the general welfare will lie in its execution and in the spirit in which it is enforced, obeyed and carried out."

AGAINST WOOD'S PROMOTION.

Baker Disapproves Bill to Make Him Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22. — Secretary Baker wrote Representative Kahn (Cal.), chairman of the House Military Committee, to-day disapproving of the promotion of Major-Gen. Leonard Wood to the grade of Lieutenant-General as proposed in a bill introduced by Representative Dyer (Mo.).

The letter showed that Representative Kahn had transmitted a copy of the Dyer bill to Mr. Baker for recommendation, but the only comment made by the Secretary, beyond expressing his disapproval of the proposal, was the following:

"Gen. Wood is one of a number of officers of the Regular Army of long and distinguished service."

PUBLIC LECTURES TO-NIGHT.

"The Evolution of Mind," by Frederick Schleiter, Wadleigh High School, 115th street west of Seventh avenue; illustrated.

"Hamlet, the Tragic Thinker," by Prof. J. Duncan Spaeth, P. S. 50, 238 East Fifty-seventh street.

"Life History of the Earth," by Prof. Samuel C. Schmucker, P. S. 66, Eighty-eighth street near First avenue; illustrated.

"China's Foreign Concessions and Lost Provinces," by Sydney Neville Usher, P. S. 132, 182d street and Wadsworth avenue; illustrated.

"Care of the Eyes," by William H. Bates, M. D.; P. S. 17, Fordham street, City Island; illustrated.

"The Philippines," by Major Frank Keck; P. S. 23, Anthony and Tremont avenues, The Bronx; illustrated.

The Sun Calendar

THE WEATHER.

Eastern New York—Snow to-day; fair in northwest portion. To-morrow snow in north, snow or rain in south portion; moderate northeast and east winds.

New Jersey—Snow or rain to-day and probably to-morrow; little change in temperature; moderate to fresh northeast winds.

Northern New England—Fair to-day; to-morrow cloudy, probably snow; gentle to moderate east and southeast winds.

Southern New England—Snow to-day and probably to-morrow; moderate to fresh northeast winds.

Western New York—Fair to-day; to-morrow cloudy, probably snow; little change in temperature; moderate northeast and east winds.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—A slight depression overlies a section of the country extending from West Virginia southeastward, with continued high pressure to the northward and northeastward, and as a result rains continued in the Gulf States and rains and snow from Tennessee and the Ohio Valley eastward and extended through Pennsylvania, New Jersey and southeast New York. Pressure is also low over the plateau region and there were light snows in the Northwest States, light local rains in the central plains States and California and rains and snows in the middle plateau. In the middle plateau, in the upper Mississippi Valley and from the lake region eastward the weather was fair. High temperatures continue in the Southeast, but elsewhere east of the Rocky Mountains they are below the seasonal average, decidedly so in the Northwest, where there was a further fall. The weather will be fair Friday from the eastern upper lake region eastward and on Friday and Saturday in southern Florida. But with these exceptions there will be snows over the northern, snows and rains over the central and rains over the southern districts east of the Mississippi River Friday and Saturday. It will be somewhat cooler in the east Gulf and south Atlantic States except Florida, but elsewhere temperatures will change but little.

Observations at United States Weather Bureau stations, taken at 8 P. M. yesterday, seventy-fifth meridian time:

Stations.	Temperature. High.	Low.	Barometer.	Rainfall last 24 hrs.	Weather.
Abilene	32	26	30.06	.38	Cloudy
Albany	18	4	30.70	..	Clear
Atlantic City	34	23	30.25	.18	Rain
Baltimore	26	24	30.42	.15	Rain
Bismarck	12	8	30.26	.02	Cloudy
Boston	26	12	29.82	..	Cloudy
Buffalo	22	4	30.32	..	Clear
Charleston	76	56	30.21	..	Clear
Chicago	26	16	30.30	..	Clear
Cincinnati	36	32	30.25	.30	Rain
Cleveland	22	10	30.12	..	Rain
Denver	32	30	30.00	..	Cloudy
Detroit	22	6	30.16	..	Clear
Galveston	61	52	30.04	.01	Cloudy
Helena	4	1	30.22	.02	Snow
Jacksonville	80	61	30.20	..	Clear
Kansas City	21	18	30.24	..	Cloudy
Los Angeles	51	52	30.02	.29	Rain
Milwaukee	20	16	30.41	..	Cloudy
New Orleans	80	66	30.14	..	Clear
Oklahoma	32	26	30.08	.11	Rain
Philadelphia	24	22	30.50	.18	Rain
Pittsburg	31	24	30.32	.12	Rain
Portland, Me.	20	4	30.64	..	Clear
Portland, Ore.	40	32	30.08	..	Clear
Salt Lake City	50	28	29.88	.14	Clear
San Antonio	48	38	30.04	.16	Rain
San Diego	58	52	30.02	..	Rain
San Francisco	56	50	29.96	.16	Cloudy
St. Louis	30	24	30.24	.02	Cloudy
Washington	26	24	30.46	.06	Rain

LOCAL WEATHER RECORDS.

	8 A. M.	8 P. M.
Barometer	30.62	30.52
Humidity	46	81
Wind—direction	N.E.	E.
Wind—velocity	12	18
Weather	Cloudy	Snow
Precipitation	.09	.07

The temperature in this city yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table:

8 A. M.	20	1 P. M.	25	6 P. M.	27
9 A. M.	21	2 P. M.	26	7 P. M.	27
10 A. M.	23	3 P. M.	28	8 P. M.	28
11 A. M.	24	4 P. M.	29	9 P. M.	28
12 M.	25	5 P. M.	26	10 P. M.	28

	1920.	1919.		1920.	1919.
9 A. M.	21	42	6 P. M.	26	[illegible]
12 M.	25	44	9 P. M.	28	[illegible]
3 P. M.	26	47	12 Mid.	28	[illegible]

Highest temperature, 28, at 4:10 P. M.
Lowest temperature, 16, at 4 A. M.
Average temperature, 22.

EVENTS TO-DAY.

Frank A. Vanderlip will speak on "Education for Leisure Time" before the Girls Protective League and the New York Probation and Protective Association at the home of Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, 4 West Fifty-eighth street, at 8 P. M.

Antilles Post, Veterans of the Foreign Wars of the United States, meeting, Grand Opera House Building, Twenty-third street and Eighth avenue, 8 P. M.

Costume dance, Society of Illustrators, Waldorf-Astoria roof, 8:30 P. M.

National Round Table for Speech Improvement, meeting, Washington Irving High School, Fifteenth street and Irving place, 8 P. M. Prof. John Duncan Spaeth of Princeton will speak on "Common Sense in Reading."

Exhibition and sale of modern paintings from the home of the late Frank W. Woolworth, Silo's Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, Forty-fifth street and Vanderbilt avenue, 2:30 P. M.

Everett Dean Martin will lecture on "The Sentimentality of 'The Return to Nature,'" at Cooper Union at 8 P. M.

Author's matinee for the Mary Fisher Home at Tenafly, N. J., at the Waldorf-Astoria at 2:15 P. M.

Lecture by Dr. Frank B. Jewett on "Some Wartime Developments in Electrical Communication and Allied Fields" at the Engineering Societies Building, 33 West Thirty-ninth street, 8:30 P. M.

Dance of the Common Cause Anti-Socialist Society at the hall of the Church of Our Saviour, 183d street and Washington avenue, 8 P. M.

Senator George F. Thompson will lecture on "Law, Order and Government" at the New Era Club at 274 East Broadway at 8 P. M.

Lecture on "Refrigeration" at the Bureau of Home Economics, 124 West Forty-second street, at 4 P. M.

Veteran Association, Thirteenth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., annual meeting, the Hippodrome, 8 P. M.

Aviation ball, Copley-Plaza, 8:30 P. M.

Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., will lay the cornerstone of the new Town Hall at 123 West Forty-third street at 11:30 A. M. Exercises will be held at the Hippodrome at 10 A. M.

Mass meeting under the auspices of the American Committee for the Independence of Armenia at Carnegie Hall, 8 P. M. James W. Gerard, Bishop Burch, Abram I. Elkus, Dr. Stephen S. Wise and Henry W. Jessup will speak.

Middlebury College Alumni Association of New York City, annual dinner, University Club, 8 P. M. Major-Gen. John F. O'Ryan, Hamlin Garland, Howard Elliott and Dr. John M. Thomas will speak.

Discussion of "Summer Vacations and Rural Community Service," Y. W. C. A. headquarters, 600 Lexington avenue, 2:30 P. M.

Washington Heights Taxpayers Association meeting, 524 West 158th street, 8 P. M.

Exhibition of paintings and sculpture, Salmagundi Club, 47 Fifth avenue, all day.

United States Daughters of 1812, reading, Waldorf-Astoria, 10 A. M.

Manuel League, dance, Waldorf-Astoria, 8 P. M.

New York Southern Society, ball, Waldorf-Astoria, 8 P. M.

Riverside Day Nursery, bridge, Waldorf-Astoria, 2 P. M.

Women's National Automobile Club, bridge, Waldorf-Astoria, 2 P. M.

Delta Epsilon Sorority, dance, Hotel Commodore, 8 P. M.

Palestine Commandery, K. T., ball and supper, Hotel Commodore, 8 P. M.

Overseas Club, dance, Hotel Commodore, 8 P. M.

Century Theatre Club, meeting, Hotel Commodore, 2:30 P. M.

American Steel Export Company, dance, Hotel Pennsylvania, 8 P. M.

St. George's Society, dinner, Hotel Pennsylvania, 7 P. M.

National Bank of Commerce Club, dance, Hotel Pennsylvania, 8:30 P. M.

Horse Publicity Association, meeting, Hotel Pennsylvania, 2 P. M.

Wesleyan University Alumni, dinner, Hotel Astor, 7:30 P. M.

Cornell University Alumni, dinner, Hotel Astor, 7 P. M.

Zeta Pi Sorority, dance and buffet supper, Hotel Astor, 8:30 P. M.

Engineering Council, meeting, Engineering Societies Building, 29 West Thirty-ninth street, all day.

American Society for Testing Materials, meeting, Engineering Societies Building, 29 West Thirty-ninth street, 8 P. M.

Chi Delta Sigma, dance, Hotel McAlpin, 8 P. M.

Sigma Alpha Mu, meeting and dinner, Hotel McAlpin, 6 P. M.

"The Restoration of Palestine" will be the subject of an address by Judge Julian W. Mack before the Temple Israel of Harlem, 120th street and Lenox avenue, 8 P. M.

Missouri Women's Club, dance, Hotel McAlpin, 8 P. M.

Poultry Show, Madison Square Garden, afternoon and evening.

National Boot and Shoe Manufacturers Association, meeting, Hotel [illegible], afternoon and evening.

National Woolen and Trimmings [illegible] Association, luncheon, Aldine Club, 200 Fifth avenue, 12:30 P. M.

S. W. Graffin will lecture on "[illegible] Around Programme," at the West Side Y. M. C. A., at 8:15 P. M.

Women's Organizations of the Society of Ethical Culture, lecture by Mrs. Anna Yotrovsky Capek on "The Czecho-Slovaks," at 2 West Sixty-fourth street, 11 A. M.

Brooklyn Teachers Association, lecture by the Rev. Francis P. Duffy on his war experiences, at the Training School for Teachers, Park place and Nostrand avenue, Brooklyn, 8 P. M.